[0010]

<1> An image forming method comprising a step of developing an electrostatic latent image formed on an electrophotographic photoreceptor with a toner for electrostatic latent image development containing a binder resin and a colorant, wherein the surface of the electrophotographic photoreceptor contains a compound having an unsaturated double bond, the surface of the toner for electrostatic latent image development has at least one kind of metal oxide particles and/or metal nitride particles, and the toner for electrostatic latent image development is a toner for electrostatic latent image development having a shape factor of 110 to 140 and containing a binder resin obtained by polymerizing a polymerizable monomer having a vinyl double bond, and the storage of elastic modulus at 160°C (G' (160)) of the toner for electrostatic latent image development is in the following range:

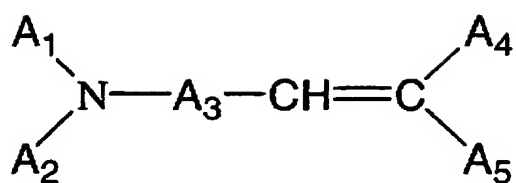80 Pa ≤ G' (160) ≤ 620 Pa.

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<2> The image forming method according to <1> wherein the total amount of the metal oxide particles and/or metal nitride particles added is 0.1 to 10% by weight relative to the toner, and the ratio of metal oxide particles and/or metal nitride particles having a particle size of no more than 0.03 μm relative to the total amount of the metal oxide particles and/or metal nitride particles is in the following range:
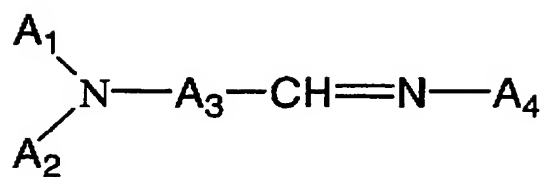
0.01 ≤ (amount of particles having a particle size of 0.03 μm or less)/(total amount of metal oxide particles and/or metal nitride particles) ≤ 0.8.

<3> The image forming method according to <1> wherein the compound having an unsaturated double bond on the surface of the electrophotographic photoreceptor has at least one kind of structure selected from the structures represented by the following general formulae (1) to (5) and the electrophotographic photoreceptor further comprises an antioxidant.
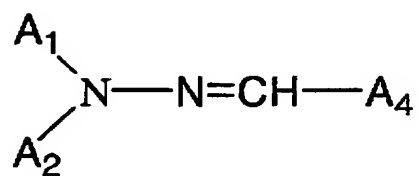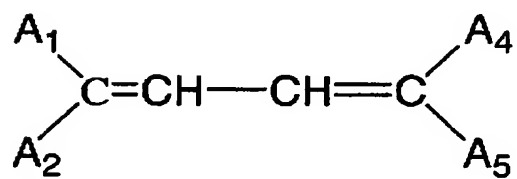
[0012]

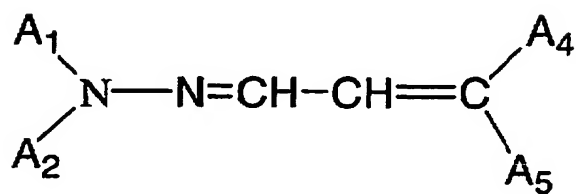$$\begin{array}{c} A_1 \\ \diagdown \\ N - A_3 - CH = C \diagup^{A_4} \diagdown_{A_5} \\ \diagup \\ A_2 \end{array}$$

General formula (1)

$$\begin{array}{c} A_1 \\ \diagdown \\ N - A_3 - CH = N - A_4 \\ \diagup \\ A_2 \end{array}$$

General formula (2)

$$\begin{array}{c} A_1 \\ \diagdown \\ N - N = CH - A_4 \\ \diagup \\ A_2 \end{array}$$

General formula (3)

$$\begin{array}{c} A_1 \diagdown \\ C = CH - CH = C \diagup^{A_4} \diagdown_{A_5} \\ A_2 \diagup \end{array}$$

General formula (4)

$$\begin{array}{c} A_1 \\ \diagdown \\ N - N = CH - CH = C \diagup^{A_4} \diagdown_{A_5} \\ \diagup \\ A_2 \end{array}$$

General formula (5)

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(In the general formulae 1 to 5, A_1, A_2, A_4 and A_5 each may be the same or different, and each represent a hydrogen atom, a C_{1-6} alkyl group, an alkenyl group, a halogen atom, a methoxy group, an ethoxy group, a phenyl group, a naphthyl group, an anthracenyl group, a phenanthryl group, a pyrenyl group, a perylenyl group, a naphthcenyl group, a biphenyl group, a benzyl group, a pyridyl group or a carbazolyl group, each of which may have a substituent group. A_3 represents an alkylene group which may have a substituent group.)